THE

North-China Herald.

VOL. XI., N°. 501. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, MARCH 3, 1860. PRICE, TAELS 15 ₱ ANNUM.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that from and after the 13th instant and until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ of all Notifications proceeding from Her Majesty's Legation and Superintendency of Trade in China.

HORACE RUMBOLD,
Secretary of Legation.

H. M.'s Legation, Shanghai, 13th June, 1859.

INTIMATIONS.

PORTUGUESE CONSULATE,
SHANGHAI, *23d February*, 1860.

In re Estate of D. DE BARROS & Co., *Insolvents.*

THE Accounts of the Estate being now finally closed, a first and final Dividend of (68:85 ₱ %) Sixty-eight, eighty-five per cent is declared. The same will be paid to the Creditors on and after *Monday, the 27th instant*, at the Office of this Consulate between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M.

The Accounts of the Estate are now open for the inspection of the Creditors.

EDWARD WEBB,
Consul.

5ma

SHIPPING.

CIRCULAR.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steam-ship *Formosa*, Capt. HY. BROWNE, will be despatched from Shanghai, on *Wednesday, the 7th March, at daylight*, (or any time of the night *of the 6th and 7th*, as the state of the tides may require), with Her Majesty's Mails, for conveyance to Europe *via* Hongkong.

She will have room for 2,100 bales of Silk for Ports beyond Suez. Applications for which, will be received until *Noon of Tuesday, the 28th instant*, when the usual allotment will be made.

CARGO will be received on board up to 5 P.M. *of Monday, the 5th March*, and PARCELS at this Office until *Noon* of the same day.

Correct forms of Bills of Lading can be had on application to this office.

W. R. DALZIEL, *Agent.*

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office.
Shanghai, 25th February, 1860.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE A. 1, British Clipper-barque *SEA WITCH*, 373 Tons Register, built of Teak—lately coppered and thoroughly repaired, and fully equipped for Sea.

For further particulars apply to

JOHNSON & Co.

tf Shanghai, 2d February, 1860.

FOR SALE.

THE well known Steam vessel *HONGKONG*, 141 Tons Register of 90 Horse power, (nominal) is of light draught of water, and well adapted for towing purposes. This vessel is in thorough repair, and was fitted with new Boilers [illegible] per Tubes in 1857, both machinery and b[illegible] being now in perfect working order. [illegible] not disposed of by private Sale she will shortly be offered at Public Auction.

For further particulars, apply to

LYALL, STILL & Co.

tf Hongkong, 14th January, 1860.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

I have *this day* established myself in business at this Port as a *General Merchant and Commission Agent* under the style of DOW & Co.

JAMES DOW.
By his Attorney,
W. MARSHALL.

tf Shanghai, 18th February, 1860.

NOTICE.

MR. AUGUSTUS FIGOR has been admitted a partner in our firm since *the 1st instant.*

OVERWEG & Co.

26ap Shanghai, January 26th, 1860.

NOTICE.

THE Business of R J. FARBRIDGE & Co. Manchester, will from and after *the 1st January*, 1860, be carried on in that City, under the firm of FARBRIDGE, HOLLIDAY & Co.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf Shanghai, 20th January, 1860.

NOTICE.

I have this day established a *General Commission Agency*, at this Port.

W. J. ALT.

tf Nagasaki, 6th January, 1860.

NOTICE.

THE business of *Public Tea Inspector*, hitherto conducted by Mr. JOHN BLAIN, will be continued by the undersigned.

BLAIN, TATE & Co.

tf Shanghai, 2nd January, 1860.

NOTICE.

THE business heretofore carried on in my name will, from this date, be conducted under the style of BLAIN, TATE & Co., in which firm Mr. JOSEPH PRIESTLEY TATE is a partner.

JOHN BLAIN.

7jy Shanghai, 2d January, 1860.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. F. [illegible] REICHE in our Firm, ceased on the 31*st December*, 1858; and the Interest and Responsibility of Mr. G. G. GRAY in our Firm, ceased on the 31*st December*, 1859.

Mr. GEORGE TYSON, and Mr. HENRY S. GREW, are admitted Partners in our Firm from this date.

RUSSELL & Co.

tf China, 1st January, 1860.

NOTICE.

MR. ROBERT FRANCIS is authorised to sign our firm.

BULL, PURDON & Co.

31mr Shanghai, 1st January, 1860.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. ROBERT BENTHAM ULLETT, in our Firm, *ceased on the 31st ultimo*; and Mr. JOSEPH LOVE, Jr., has this day been admitted a partner.

ULLETT & Co.

31mr Shanghai, 1st January. 1860.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have established themselves at this Port as *General Agents and Commission Merchants.*

L. FRIEDEBERG & Co.

tf Nagasaki, 1st January, 1860.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st *day of January*, 1860, the business of ISAAC M. BULL & Co., at Shanghai and Foochow and of JAMES PURDON & Co., at Canton and Hongkong, will be conducted under the Name and Firm of BULL, PURDON & Co.

ISAAC M. BULL & Co.

31mr Shanghai, 31st December, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of MR. JOSEPH BLAND, in our Firm, cease on this date.

Mr. HENRY GEORGE HOLLINGWORTH is authorised to sign our Firm per procuration.

SHAW, BLAND & Co.

31mr Shanghae, 31st December, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE business hitherto carried on by the firm of JAMES MACDONALD & Co., will from this date be continued on my account and in my name.

ALEX. CUSHNY.

tf Chang-le, 1st December, 1859.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.)
SHANGHAE BRANCH.

THIS Branch is now open for *General Banking Business.* CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS can be opened, on which no Commission will be charged, or Interest allowed.

INTEREST

will be allowed on *Fixed Deposit* accounts, subject to,—

Three Months Notice of Withdrawal, at				5	per Cent, per Annum.
Six	do.,	„	„	„ 6	„
Twelve	do.,	„	„	„ 7	„

The Branch *purchases Bills*, and *grants Drafts*, on the LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, and the Agencies in BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, CEYLON, SINGAPORE, and HONGKONG,—the *Rates* for which may be had on application.

WM HOWARD.
Manager.

tf Shanghae, 14th November, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have established their firm at *Hongkong* and *Canton*, under the same style as at this port.

WETMORE, WILLIAMS & Co.

tf Shanghae. Sept. 20th, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have this day formed a Partnership under the style of BENETT & LEIGHTON for the transaction of *Commission Business.*

P. H. BENETT.
H. LEIGHTON.

tf Shanghai, 1st September, 1859.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

CAPITAL TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

Trustees,
JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq. | JOHN NAYLOR, Esq.
CHARLES TURNER, Esq., *Chairman.*

THE Company is prepared to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or its contents.

The Policies of the Company are NOT SUSPENDED in the event of invasion or insurrection.

Premiums are payable in the Bills of any of the Local Banks or in other approved Paper.

BOWER, HANBURY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghai.

tf Shanghai, 1st January, 1859.

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

(Established 1843.*)*

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS (covered by protecting Policies at LLOYD'S and the various LONDON INSURANCE COMPANIES.) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy*, the *Straits, Ceylon*, the *Presidencies of India, Suez*, and *England.*

The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

For RATES OF PREMIUM and other Information, apply to

M. FISCHER. *Hongkong.*
W. R. DALZIEL, *Shanghai.*
S. J. G. JELLICOE, *Singapore.*
T. H. TRONSON, *Calcutta.*
ROBERT FRANCK. *Madras*, or
JOHN RITCHIE. *Bombay.*

The undersigned will also accept Risks upon all *first class* Steam-ships (other than those of the Peninsular and Oriental Company) trading between the above mentioned Ports.

JAMES HARTLEY & Co.

London, 26th November, 1859.

RELIANCE MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above named Company at this Port, and are prepared to Grant Policies on Merchandize by first Class Vessels to any part of the World, payable in *London, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong* and *Shanghai.*

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

tf Shanghai, 1st March, 1859

INSURANCES.

"HAMBURG—BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant policies against fire at Shanghai to the extent of Mex. $35,000,—on one risk, as under:

1, On Buildings or on their contents.
2, On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.

For further particulars apply to

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai.

tf Shanghai, 1st December, 1858.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of £10,000. on any one building with its contents, or to the extent of £30.000 on three or more separate buildings in the same occupancy.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.

tf Shanghai, 25th February, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned are appointed Agents for the *Underwriters* and *Marine Insurance Companies of Hamburg.*

HARKORT & Co.

tf Shanghai, 17th December, 1858.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company, at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

tf Shanghai, 15th September, 1858.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on ORDINARY MARINE RISKS to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, on the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, PENANG, and BATAVIA.

TURNER & Co.

tf Shanghai, 18th February, 1857.

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES on behalf of the HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY, payable in *Shanghae, Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Manila, Bombay* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghae, 1855.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in CHINA for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at SHANGHAE, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others.—*Rate of Premium*, ¾ *per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of* 1 *per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ¾, and for 3 Months ½, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participate in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

HOUSES & LAND.

FOR SALE.

THE Land Registered at the British Consulate as Lots No. 190 *(a* and 204, measuring 16 mow, more or less, situated immediately to the West of the Foreign Cemetery, bounded on the North by the Rope Walk Road, and on the South by the Custom House Road.

The whole lot is enclosed by a substantial Brick Wall. For further particulars, apply to

BARNES DALLAS.

tf Shanghai, 19th November, 1859.

TO BE LET.

THE House and Godowns occupied by JAMES MACDONALD & Co.

Apply to

A. CUSHNY.

tf Shanghai, 18th October, 1859.

TO LET.

ON the French Concession, a large and commodious Godown, floored with Granite.

Apply to

WATSON & Co.

tf Shanghai, 24th August, 1859.

FOR SALE.

NOTICE.

COPIES of the UNITED STATES TREATY with CHINA, published by Authority, may be had at this Office.

Shanghai, 19th November, 1859.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

JUST received per *Wellington* and Overland. A fine assortment of London made Clothing, consisting of Togas, Over-coats, Reefing and Shooting Coats, Vests and Pantaloons; also a fresh Invoice of French Boots and Shoes; Felt Hats, Kid Gloves, Backskin, Dogskin and Cloth Gloves, Scarfs, Mufflers, Wollen Socks, Scotch Tweeds, Wollen Drawers and Vests, Crimean Shirts, Cricketing and Saxony Flannel, and Balmoral Caps.

Courier Bags, Meerchaum Pipes, Ready reference Files, Shirt Collars, Overland Trunks, Bologna & Oxford Sausages, Huntley & Palmer's Biscuits, Yorkshire Game Pies, French Patès Truffled, Russian Ox Tongues, & French Plums.

Damask Table Linen and Napkins, Breakfast, Dinner and Tea Sets; Bathing Sponges, and Brushes.

Hunting Saddles, Bridles and Martingales complete, Horse Blankets, Rollers, Hunting, Riding and Dog Whips, Dog Collars and Chains, Black leather travelling Bags, and Furniture Chintz.

Ex *Swordfish.*

Best Goshen Butter in 10 and 17 lb. Kegs, Loaf Sugar, Dried Corn Meal and Buckwheat, Layer Raisins and selected Elémé Figs Cooking and Parlor Stoves, Marbled Iron Mantles with Grates complete, Grates and Fixtures, Fancy Iron and Copper Coal Hods with Scoops, Fire Irons, &c.

Sugar Cured Hams, and Cider Vinegar, Walking Sticks mounted, Umbrellas, &c., &c., &c.

H. FOGG & Co.

tf Shanghai, 10th November, 1859.

FOR SALE.

GIESLER'S Creaming Champagne.
Port, Sherry, &c., &c.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.

tf Shanghai, 16th September, 1859.

FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.

GIESLER & Co.'s Champagne, finest quality, ..	Tls. 10 per doz.
Fine Claret, ...	„ 7 „

W. R. ADAMSON & Co.

tf Shanghai, 6th September, 1859.

FOR SALE.

BY HALL & HOLTZ best refined Castor Oil for use of Steamers; always on hand.

tf Shanghai, 3d August, 1859.

FOR SALE EX "ANGLO SAXON."

FINE Pale Sherry, }
do. Golden do. } in 3 doz. Cases.
Superior Old Port. }

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

tf Shanghai, 4th February, 1859.

ON SALE.

AT the Office of the *North-China Herald* and by Messrs. H. FOGG & Co.

The *RELIGIOUS CONDITION of the CHINESE* by Rev. JOSEPH EDKINS.

Price, One Tael per Copy.

tf Shanghai, 1st October, 1859.

FOR SALE.

At the Office of the North-China Herald.

THE "*HSIN CHING LU,*" or "*Book of Experiments,*" by T. F. WADE, Esq., *Chinese Secretary*; a work in THREE PARTS, designed to assist Students of the Peking Dialect. Price $6.00.

tf Shanghai, 11th June, 1859.

FOR SALE.

TABLES shewing the Exchange given by Bullion Remittances, from Shanghai to India.

Price, Tls. 2 per Copy.

Apply to the *North-China Herald* Office.

tf Shanghai, 27th September, 1858.

FOR SALE.

Price One Tael per Copy,
JOURNAL OF THE SHANGHAI LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY,
at
FOGG & Co.; HALL & HOLTZ;
and
KUPFERSCHMID & Co.

tf Shanghai, 6th August, 1858.

FOR SALE.

A FEW Copies of the Correspondence with The Honorable F. W. A. BRUCE, C.B., Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in China, relating to the affair at Taku in June 1859.—published in the *London Gazette* and reprinted in the *North-China Herald* —may be had in Pamphlet form at this Office.

tf Shanghai, 19th January, 1860.

MISCELLANEOUS.

美記 *Mae-kee.*

H. MÜLLER,
Chronometer, Watch and Clock maker,

BEGS to inform the community of Shanghae, Ship-masters and others that he has removed his establishment to Barrier Road near the corner of North Gate Street.

tf Shanghae, 25th February, 1860.

THOMAS KEPPELL,
Ship Builder.
NAGASAKI.

REPAIRS PROMPTLY EXECUTED,

Constantly on Hand,
MASTS, BOATS & BLOCKS
IRONWORK FITTED TO ORDER.

C. A. FLETCHER & CO.,
GENERAL AGENTS.
HAKODADI.
YESSO.
6ju JAPAN.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

THE *LADY'S NEWSPAPER & PICTORIAL TIMES*, is the best ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY JOURNAL for Ladies, being especially devoted to their interests, instruction, and amusement. It contains each week, besides the usual Illustrations of the Events of the Day, the Latest Paris Fashions and the Newest Work-table Patterns (working size); and is therefore particularly valuable to Ladies, and Families out of town, and quite invaluable in the Colonies.

Annual Subscription (paid in advance), £1. 6s., either stamped or post-paid to any British Colony. May be ordered at the Office, 83, Fleet Street, London, or through any respectable news agent.

THE SHANGHAE HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY.

HAS been enlarged, and can accommodate PRIVATE Patients with comfort.

The terms are,

For Private Room, ...	Tls. 2.0.0 a day.
„ Officers do.	„ 1.5.0 „
„ General Wards, ...	„ 1.0.0 „

Washing One Tael per month extra.

The Lowest charge is Seven Taels.

F. C. SIBBALD, M.D., *Surgeon.*
MR. NEWMAN, *Apothecary.*

☞ The DISPENSARY is well stocked with Medicine, which may be had on application to the Apothecary.

tf Shanghai, July 17th, 1857.

MADAME WRIGHT,
MAGAZIN DES MODES.
BARRIER ROAD, SHANGHAI.

CLARK & Co.
Shipchandlers, Storekeepers, Commission Agents and Auctioneers.
SHANGHAI,

Ships supplied with fresh Provisions, Ballast and Filtered Water.

HALL & HOLTZ.
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS AND BAKERS,
BREAD AND BISCUITS.
SHANGHAE.

MCKENZIE & CO.,
Ship Chandlers, Storekeepers, General Agents and Provisioners.
YANG-KING PANG CREEK,
Opposite SAE-KEE'S Silk Shop.
SHANGHAI.

Tae-hing. 泰興

KUPFERSCHMID & CO.,
Auctioneers, Storekeepers and Commission Agents.
CHURCH STREET NEAR PARK & FIVES COURT LANES.

A VARIETY of useful and fancy Articles of all kinds constantly on hand and for sale cheap.

Shanghai, 18th January, 1859.

CHEONG FAT,
From Canton.
LACQUERED-WARE, IVORY-WARE, EMBROIDERY, SILK PIECE GOODS, AND ALL KINDS OF CURIOSITIES.
FOR SALE.
Corner of Bridge Street and Park Lane.
16mr SHANGHAI.

KIN-TEE-YUEN,
CAN SUPPLY PARTIES WITH SILKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;
GAUZES OF NEWEST PATTERNS;
SHAWLS, and APRONS;
AND EMBROIDERED WORK OF THE LAST FASHIONS,
AT UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES.
TSING-KEE SHOP,
Near the French Consulate.
Shanghai, 1st September, 1855.

SAEKEE & CO.,
Yang-king-pang Street, three doors from Messrs. H. FOGG *& Co.*
HAS FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Silks, Satins, new pattern Gauzes, Crapes, Embroideries, Nankeens, Sarsnets, Pongees and every description of Silk Piece-goods of Soo-chow Manufacture.

ALSO,

Lacqueredware, Grass Cloth, Ivory Carvings, &c., &c., &c.

AND,

Champagne and other Wines.

ADVERTISEMENT.

R. T. PRITCHETT, RIFLE, GUN, AND SWORD MANUFACTURER to Her Majesty's War Department and the Hon. East India Company, begs to call the attention of Officers and Gentlemen abroad to the sound quality and efficiency of the Arms he produces, both for Military purposes and the Sports of the Field. Every GUN sold by R. T. PRITCHETT is manufactured on the premises, and every RIFLE is bored, rifled, and shot under his personal superintendence. For both large or small bore the PRITCHETT BULLET, as adopted by H. M. Government, without cup or plug, is found most serviceable—very numerous testimonials having been received of its range and truth of flight. To the manufacture of SWORDS also, great attention is paid, the most efficient proof of strength and spring being applied, a guarantee given of the quality of the blade, which is uniformly tested by powerful machinery in the presence of the purchaser, before made up.

86 St. James's-street London

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

THE Business of the undersigned will in future be carried on under the name of GEORGE THORBURN & Co.

Mr. John Maitland is authorised to sign the name of the Firm.

GEORGE THORBURN.
31ma Shanghai, 1st March, 1860.

NOTICE

THE Business of the undersigned will in future be carried on under the style and firm of DADABHOY & Co.

D. BURJORJEE.
31ma Shanghai, 1st March, 1860.

NOTICE.

MR. JOHN H. EVERETT is authorized to sign our Firm in China and in Hongkong.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
2ju Hongkong 21st February, 1860.

H. FOGG & Co.,
Ship Chandlers, General Store-keepers, Auctioneers, General Agents, and Provisioners.
On the Bund, near the Bridge leading over the Creek to the French Settlement,
SHANGHAI.
tf 2d March, 1860.

WANTED.

A Situation by a young man as Clerk who is well acquainted with routine business of the Office.

Apply to *T.*, at the *North-China Herald* Office.
tf Shanghai, 28th February, 1860.

WANTED

A Situation as Store or Godown-keeper, by a young man, a German, who understands English, French, Italian and Russian. He can give respectable references. Address *L C.*, at this Office.
tf Shanghai, 1st March, 1860.

THE
North-China Herald.
SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, MARCH 3, 1860.

NOTICE.—The hours of DIVINE SERVICE in Trinity Church, are on Sundays, at 11 a.m. and 3 p.m.

Bibles, (in various languages), Prayer Books, and Hymn Books, can be obtained by application to the Chaplain, or of Mr. Wright, the *Sexton.*

JOHN HOBSON, *Chaplain.*

NOTICE.—PUBLIC WORSHIP is held in the London Mission Chapel, every Sunday, at half-past nine a.m., and at six p.m.

NOTICE.—Divine Service is held at the American Episcopal Mission at *Hoong Kow*, every Sunday Evening at 7 o'clock.

NOTICE.—Seamen's Church. Services in the morning at 11 o'clock, and in the afternoon at 3 o'clock.

NOTICE.—Divine Service is held in the Roman Catholic Chapel, near the French Consulate every Sunday, at 8 and 10 o'clock in the morning and 6 o'clock in the evening.

LATEST DATES.

England, ...	Jan. 10	Singapore, ...	Feb. 17
Bombay, ...	Feb. 1	Hongkong, ...	Feb. 27
Calcutta, ...	—	New York, ...	Dec. 30
Galle, ...	Feb. 7		

Mail of 26th January due in Hongkong on 11th and here on 19th inst., by the P. & O. Co.'s steamers. It was received on the 23th March per *Yang-tsze* last year.

Latest dates in England from China,—
From Hongkong... Nov. 15 } Mail received *via*
" Shanghai ... Nov. 7 } Marseilles Dec. 30.

BIRTH.

At Shanghai, on 20th February, the Wife of C. do Rozario, of a Daughter.

DEATH.

At Brighton, on the 3d January, 1860, aged 46, Mary, widow of the late Henry Shearman, Esq., formerly of Shanghai.

COMPARISON OF OBSERVATIONS,

taken by
A SELF REGISTERING THERMOMETER
in the open air, in a shaded situation, at Shanghai,—the Maximum by day, and the Minimum at night.
FOR THE WEEK.

	Ending 2d Mar., 1860.		*Ending 2d Mar., 1859.*	
	Max.	*Min.*	*Max.*	*Min.*
25.—	47	42	50	39
26.—	48	42	52	44
27.—	49	44	50	44
28.—	45	42	50	41
29.—	46	43		
March,				
1.—	47	42	55	41
2.—	43	38	43	30

To be continued weekly.

N.B.—The thermometer used last year is nearly two degrees lower than that now in use.

◆

QUOTATIONS.

(Friday.)

Exchange.—*On London*, 6 months' sight 6s. 4½d.; Bills with documents, 6s. 5d. per Tl. *On Bombay*, Bank Bills, accepted, and 3 d/s. Rs. 303 per 100 Tls. *On Hongkong*, 25½ per cent discount.

Opium.

	Malwa. Tls.		*Patna.* Tls.	
Feb. 25,	460	—	600	Nominal.
27,	460	—	600	
28,	455	—	595	
29,	455	—	595	
March, 1,	455	—	595	
2,	455	—	595	

◆

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.—Per *Attalante*, from Nagasaki, Mr. Percy Lloyd. Per *Peiho*, from Hongkong, Messrs. Schottle, Guntter. Gotschore, Gotschore, Little, Ginchard, Murray, Dadabhoy Nanjee, and H. S. Grew; from Fuchau, Revd. Geo. Smith, and Mrs. Geo. Smith; from Ningpo, Capt. Fletcher. Per *Yang-tsze*, from Hongkong, Messrs A. Campbell, Wm. MacKenzie, R. C. Antrobus, and F. A. Heard.

Departed.—Per *Golden Rule*, for New York, Revd. W. A. P. Martin, Mrs. Martin and family, and Mrs. Mary A. Hotchkiss; of Ningpo.

◆

Per P. & O. Company's mail steamers at Hongkong.

Arrived.—Per *Ganges*, Feb. 27th, Madame Bourboulon; Baroness de Batinet; Miss Lander; General Montauban; Cols. Mentzmann, and Harris; Lieut. Cols. Marsh and Schmidt; Major Anson; Capts. Grant, Caldbeck, De Vouille, Montauban, Cools, and De Rina; Commr. Dechiens; Messrs. Delano, J. Carman, Apper, Amos, Kennedy, McLeod, Old, Mirkle, Rawson, and Frisson; Monsrs. Pochon, Le Libon, and De Vermoullet.

Departed.—Per *Cadiz*, February 15th, Mrs. Marsh, Mrs. Twiss, and child; Capt. Paterson; Dr. Bremner; Messrs. J. F. Buxey, Doriencourt, Auberede, and G. Urmson.

Expected.—To leave Southampton,—

January 20.

For Hongkong, Mrs. Hunter, & three children, Mrs. Lamond, Messrs. R. H. Baker, Latimer, McNair, Barnes, M. Daly, A. Soermann, Arnould, Don Barroeta, and Don Gall.

For Shanghai, Messrs. Harvey, Brand, and J. Miller, Count Kleckskowski and friend, Mr. Corneilli, Mr. and Mrs. Fajard, Count de Lauture.

February 4.

For Hongkong, Mrs. Temarides.

For Shanghai, Mr. Holdsworth.

February 20.

For Hongkong, Mr. S. Collioni.

For Shanghai, Messrs. W. Thorburn, Krayer, and N. Bickham, Mr. and Mrs. Dow.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

(From the Daily Shipping & Commercial News.)

Shanghai, Mar. 1st, The Am. ship *Esther May* is on shore on the South Bank near the Van Couver and is supposed to be a total wreck.

Per *Maryland*, Crosby, Master, from Nagasaki. Left port 6½ o'clock evening of 20th Feb.—Off Papenberg, passed Br. barque *Syrian*, Hodgeton, from Shanghai bound in, also passed, 10 miles outside of Iwo-sima point Br. barques *Acastus* and *Eaglet* from Shanghai bound in to Nagasaki. The *Maryland* has had very strong easterly winds, with high sea and thick rainy weather, getting no observation since leaving port.

The following vessels were in port when the *Maryland* left:—*Chicora*, (Br.), to leave in one week for Shanghai; *Kate Cleather*, (Br.), loading for London; *Velox*, (Br.), and *Marie Gabrielle*, (Fr.) A Dutch frigate, from Batavia, having brought the Dutch Commissioners for Japan. *Vesper* (Am. whaler), from Ascension put in leaky, will have to repair. *Gamecock*, (Am.), sailed Feb. 24th, for Hongkong; *Esther May*, (Am.), sailed Feb. 25th, for Shanghai.

Steamer "Peiho" Time.—Left Hongkong, Feb. 21st, 3:08 p.m., arrived at Swatow, 22d, 10.19 a.m.; left 22d, 0.50 p.m., arrived at Amoy, 23d, 0.32 a.m.; left 24th, midnight, arrived at Fuchau 25th, 7.15 p.m.; left 27th, 6.40 a.m., arrived at Ningpo. 29th, 1.03 p.m.; left Mar. 1st, 5.50 a.m., arrived at Shanghai 2d, — a.m.

The next outward mail for Europe, &c., is advertized to leave here on Wednesday morning the 7th March. The Post-office packets will be closed, as usual, on the day before.

The mail following is appointed to leave on Friday, 23d instant.

The next inward mail, from London 26th January, is due by the Company's timetable, at Hongkong on the 11th, and here on the 19th inst. Last year it did not arrive at Hongkong until 19th, the *Malabar*, conveying it, having broken her intermediate shaft two days after leaving Singapore. It was received here per *Yang-tsze* on the 23d March.

REBELS.

The rebels in Ngan Hwui have been unusually active. They have taken the city of Kwang-teh Chau, which subprefecture the map will shew is conterminous with Hu-chau Fu in this province. The commissariat of the Imperialist forces had its head-quarters in Kwang-teh; this is of course broken up, and people are fast flying to the country from Hu-chau, where the rebels are expected shortly. Tsing-kiang-pu, on the canal a short way south of its point of intersection by the Yellow River's old channel, has also been taken by a body of Nien Fei moving southward, it is supposed intending to effect a junction with the T'ai-p'ing insurgents by following the line of the Canal.

In Sz' Ch'uen, it is rumoured, several *fu* cities have been taken, whether by the Miáu Tsz' Aborigines, or by stray T'ai-pings, or both, is not stated.

H. M. Screw Steam Sloop *Nimrod*, 6, Commander R. J. Wynniatt, arrived in the harbour on the 1st inst. from Hongkong, which port she left on the 20th ult.

We beg to direct the attention of our readers to an ably written article in our columns to-day headed The Tenth Year of Hienfung.

THE FALL OF THE MANCHUS, A RESULT OF THEIR POLICY.

The Manchus conquered China speedily and have ruled it long, and the secret of their success consists in the crafty use of Chinese agents. They made use of Chinese to conquer China; and they have made use of Chinese to govern China. In both respects their policy resembles that of the English in India; but it differs in an essential feature. The English brought with them into India, a higher type of civilization; and rail-roads, telegraphs, steam-boats, colleges, and sundry benevolent institutions, together with important reforms in civil law and social customs, testify to their influence in elevating the conquered races. The Manchus entered China savages, and adopted the civilization of their subjects. Having no superiority themselves except in energy of character, their object could not be to elevate and improve the subjugated nation. The sole end of their policy has been the preservation of their power, and its two-fold influence on themselves and the Chinese is ably indicated by Abbe Huc in his interesting work on the Chinese empire.

"It is" says that acute observer writing in 1849, "because the magistracy is no longer confided to persons who are friends of justice, that this empire, once so flourishing, and so well governed, is sinking rapidly to decay, and advancing towards certain, perhaps speedy, destruction.

"In seeking for the causes of this general disorganisation, of this corruption that has obviously penetrated into every stratum of Chinese life, and is working its ruin, it seems that we find it partly in a very important modification of the ancient system of government, which was introduced by the Manchu dynasty. It decreed that no Mandarin should hold office in the same place more than three years, and that no one should be appointed in his own province.

"The motive that dictated such a law may easily be guessed.

"The Manchu dynasty did not fail, of course, to color this innovation with specious pretexts; but in fact the object was to hinder influential men from taking root any where, and creating themselves partizans.

"In making into a law of the empire what ought to have been a mere transitory expedient, the imprudent conquerors of China deposited in the very root of their power, a poisonous germ that has developed itself gradually and borne fatal fruits.

"The Mandarins have thus become utterly selfish and indifferent to the public good. The fundamental principle of the Chinese monarchy has been destroyed; for the Magistrate is no longer a father living in the midst of his children—he is a marauder who comes one knows not whence; and is going one knows not whither. Thus since the accession of the Manchu dynasty everything has fallen into a languishing and expiring condition. You see no more of those great enterprises, those gigantic works, which are indicative of a powerful and energetic life in the nation that executes them.

"You find in the provinces monuments that must have required incredible efforts and perseverance; numerous canals, lofty towers, superb bridges, grand roads over mountains, strong dykes along rivers, &c., &c. But now, not only is nothing of the kind ever undertaken, but even what has been done under former dynasties has been suffered to go to ruin.

"Many Mandarins have declared to us, that the real Chinese never repulsed foreigners, and that all the severe measures taken against them date only from the commencement of the present dynasty.

"For fear that foreigners would snatch their prey from them, they have carefully closed the ports of China against them, thinking thus to secure themselves from ambitious attempts from without; and in the interior of the empire they have sought to keep their enemies divided by their system of rapid and constant change of officers.

"But there is every reason to think that the methods which once contributed to the establishment of the Manchu power will ultimately tend to overthrow it.

"The venerable old Mandarin of *Sung-che-hien* uttered many lamentations over the decay of his country. 'We,' said he, 'are on the eve of an immense revolution. This is felt by numbers; but will the impulse come from without or from within? No one knows, none can foresee. One thing is certain this dynasty has lost divine protection, and the people have now only a feeling of contempt and anger for those who govern them. Filial piety (*i.e.* towards the dynasty) exists no longer among us, and the empire must fall.'"

The above paragraphs with much more of the same tenor, may be found in the 9th Chapter of Vol. 1st. They constitute an *excursus* among the most valuable in that interesting work. They possess however a peculiar value and interest from having been written in 1849, prior to the out-break of rebellion. They therefore commend themselves to the reader as the results of a calm judgment, unbiassed by partisanship, and verified by subsequent events. The government which is thus so truly sketched, which has rendered indeed great services to China, but which now in its decrepitude has ceased to be useful, and become only a burden, some would make us believe contains the only governing element in China.

This wise conclusion they deduce from the admitted fact that there is more order and security under their sway than in the regions occupied by the Insurgents. But this is preferring a leaky old vessel, which is still afloat, to the new one which has not yet slipped from the dock. With the Insurgents the timbers have only begun to be laid; and their ship of state will not be fairly launched until the crazy old hulk is condemned or lost. It is too late to do any thing effective towards repairing the latter; but there is still an opportunity for improving the model of the former. If the Chinese are left to build it after their own fashion nothing better can be looked for than miserable junks; but if men of science from the west, who are skilled in that kind of naval architecture, would walk up to the dock-yard, and give them their counsel, the result might be a magnificent clipper, or a noble man-of-war.

The main argument for the necessity of bolstering up the moribund dynasty, viz. that there is nothing to take its place, is fallacious in the light of Chinese history. When the house of Ts'in expired, the empire was elevated by contending factions; and yet Kautsu one of the rival chiefs, himself rude and unlettered, founded the most brilliant of the eight and twenty dynasties. When the Mongol dynasty began to fall; the arena of the empire exhibited no worthy successor; until Hung-woo arose to establish the house of Ming. His example teaches us, what an excellent sovereign may be made out of an outlawed subject. For twelve years he was a predatory chief; (a "latro," Martini calls him) and did not assume the style of royalty until he found himself in possession of Nanking. When Ts'ung-chin the last of the Mings succumbed, the realm was wasted by civil war. *There was nothing to take their place.* The Tartars found the "summer land" an easy prize; and established the government for which the Allies are now trying to perform the delicate operation of snuffing without extinguishing it.

There is good reason to believe however, that the period of anarchy would be abridged by allowing it to meet its fate. A rival who has kept the field for ten years against the Manchus, aided as they are by an immense revenue from foreign trade, is surely no contemptible candidate for the succession. He has shown good sense enough to atone for all his faults, by placing his capital at Nanking; and the foreign powers which are so desirous of europeanizing China would commit a capital error, if they should in any way participate in driving the seat of government away from the banks of the Great River.

Another reason for sustaining the existing government, is the desire of obtaining indemnity for the expenses, and losses of the pending war; and enforcing the fulfilment of the Treaties of Tientsing. There is no reason however to doubt that should the Insurgents fall heirs to the encumbered estate, of the Ta-Tsing dynasty, they would cheerfully discharge all its liabilities, and accept all the conditions which the Treaty powers might choose to dictate.

Friendship.—The lightsome countenance of a Friend giveth such an inward decking to the house where it lodgeth, as proudest palaces have cause to envy the gilding.

Sir Philip Sidney.

The London mail of 10th January, was received here yesterday afternoon by the private steamer, *Yang-tsze*, bringing also dates from Bombay, 1st—Galle, 7th—Singapore, 17th—and Hongkong, 27th ulto. The mail arrived in Hongkong on the 26th per *Ganges*. The list of passengers will be found in the usual place.

The political and commercial intelligence by this mail although not presenting any new feature is, on the whole, satisfactory. It appears likely that the European Congress will not assemble but that England and France will use their endeavours, with the concurrence of Russia and Prussia, to settle the Italian question. The resignation of Count Walewski is announced; his successor is M. Thouvenel. The American President's message had been received, but the House of Representatives had not by the last accounts elected a speaker.

The shipment of military stores for China was being actively proceeded with at Woolwich. The whole of the French forces had sailed.

The death of Lord Macaulay on the 28th of December will be regretted universally. He died from an affection of the heart, at Kensington, in his 60th year, having been born on the 25th of October, 1800.

An interesting correspondence, in the *Times*, under the signatures of J. C., M. N., & L. O. on our military operations in China is alluded to in the *Overland Mail*, and some extracts given. Mr. L. Oliphant and Capt. Sherard Osborn have written forcibly on the subject.

Money Market.—Tight, but the demand had partly subsided in anticipation of the dividends.

Bullion.—Per *Ceylon*, from Southampton on 4th January,—

For Hongkong, ... £139,225
For Shanghai, ... £ 46,812

Consols, for money shut. For account 95¼ a 95¼ ex. div.

Rate of Discount.—Bank of England, minimum 2½ per cent. In the market the same, with a tendency upwards.

Bar Silver, 62d. a 62⅛d. per oz. Standard.

Mexican Dollars, 62½d. a 62⅝d. per oz.

Coin and Bullion in the Bank of England, in both Departments £16,460,824.

Tea—Improved, and prices well supported. Common Congou, 1s. 3¼d. a 1s. 3½d.

Silk—Flat, recent extreme quotations not maintained Tsatlee 21s. a 25s. 6d. Taysaams 16s. 6d. a 21s. Thrown 20s. a 23s.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

(Since our last Report.)

Arrived.—From Shanghai, at London, Dec. 26th *Admiral*; at Deal, Dec. 30th, *Stornoway*, do. 31st, *Ballarat*; at Gravesend, Jan. 2d, *Neville*.

Departed.—For Shanghai, from London, Dec. 23d, *Salacia*; from Liverpool, Jan. 6th, *Bacchante*.

Passed Anjer.—From Shanghai. January 5th, *Naomi*, 27th, *Chrusris*, for London; Feb. 1st, *Augusta May*, for Montreal.

Spoken.—*Lady Elizabeth*, Nov. 18th, 8° N., 23° W.

OUR ROADS.

"This will never do." The last few days rain has again made our roads all but impassable. They have ceased to be roads. Ploughed furrows—sloughs is their true designation. The fact is that in spite of the labors of successive Municipal Councils, the ways of the settlement are simply a disgrace to us. At present if any adventurous citizens wishes to sally forth on business or pleasure, he has no alternative, he must either be carried about in his portable prison by coolies who flounder about in the mud to the no small risk of upsetting the gravity of the "chaired member," or himself toil heavily through inches thick of slush to the irreparable injury of nether garments, and possible loss of shoes and temper.

Rather than run either of these risks, we believe most of our fellow citizens stay at home, and make desperate efforts to ward of dyspepsia by all sources of futile attempts at indoor exercise. We hear of magnates of the first water "making backs" at leap frog, and others indulging in the noble science of "Battledore and Shuttlecock" in their verandahs. But these are only makeskifts and can only stave off the evils for a season. Tremendous consequences, personal and social, must ensue if John Bull cannot get out for his daily constitutional. We have ourselves threatening symptoms of an attack of bad temper which will, we are sure, infect all our readers with sympathetic grumbling. Dyspepsia, gout, the blues and Doctors bills loom in the distance!

Seriously, can nothing be done to remedy the horrible condition of our Roads? It is the boast of the Anglo-Saxon that wherever he goes good roads and means of locomotion spring up as sure witnesses to his progressive genius. Certainly Shanghai yields us no ground for boasting in this respect at present. But can nothing effectual be done? We believe that lots of sand and gravel are all that are required to make our roads worthy of Macadam himself. We [illegible], also, there is an inexhaustible supply of such materials to be had for the fetching, in the neighbourhood of Hoo-chow, within three days sail of Shanghai. Cannot a whole fleet of boats be sent up to bring them down? Surely the assistance of the Native authorities can be obtained in an object that will benefit the Native merchant as well as the Foreign sojourner. Will no one come to the rescue! or must we take to stilts as our last resource? We believe the present Municipal Council are all Englishmen. The community will, we are sure, vote them "non angli, sed angeli"—if they will mend our ways.

TIENTSING.

In 1858 this important sea-port was in the hands of the Allies; and a strong squadron of gun-boats lay for more than a month at the terminus of the grand canal. Why was it relinquished, and not included among the open Ports? Simply because, commercially, it was likely to prove of small value on account of its situation within a shallow bar, and towards the head of a narrow tortuous river. But is a diplomatist to view things solely according to a commercial estimate? In this case the error of doing so is already obvious. The commercial capabilities of Tientsing are of course untried; but they are no doubt greater from proximity to the capital, than those of either of the other Northern Ports named in the treaty. But, independently of this probable advantage, it would have been wise for the Allies to retain it, not in possession, but as an open Port, on account of its military importance. It commands Peking, and would constitute the best possible guarantee for the fulfilment of treaty stipulations. Had Lord Elgin and Baron Gros perceived this in 1858, they would have spared the tragedy of 18 But they retired immediately on the signature of their treaties; without leaving on the ground so much as a single gun-boat to secure their ratification. Free scope was thus given for the emperor to fortify the approaches to his capital; and prepare for repudiating those disagreeable compacts. The lamentable defeat at Taku last year was one of the fruits of that ill judged moderation; and another bloody and expensive campaign in the North is its promised harvest for the present year. When Tientsing shall again be in the hands of the Allies, let them mend the errors of the past, make it an open port; and leave no possibility for the mouth of the Peiho again to become a battle ground.

FOOCHOW.

We have pleasure in giving insertion to the following communication from this important port, and congratulate the foreign residents on their onward progress in having established a printing press, from which a neatly executed play bill has been produced.

Foochow. *February* 24, 1860.

We Foochowers are generally a quiet going race, speaking of course of the foreign element here. Such at least is our repute up there among you Shanghai-ites. But see, Sir, what we enclose for your benefit and that of your readers. We are beginning to stir ourselves. Ain't we? From this play-bill you must observe that now we have a printing machine among us, and at last we can talk of productions from the press, decent to look upon and easy to scan. That, we have a "Theatre Royal" too, and one by no means to be despised. Had you been there last night, you would have said so, to be sure;—and the admirable decorations of the stage, with its changing scenes, duly appreciated by us all,—would likewise have excited your congratulation and surprise. You may remark also what a large staff we have in our dramatic corps; perhaps too large. Every one did his part capitally;—and if we might mention names without offence, (to begin with the ladies first,) Miss Aloes was a most lovely charming girl and Mrs. Mullet first rate and fascinating.—and Messrs. Kinkey and Belmont, both endowed with funny faces, acted their comical parts to perfection and kept the assembly in roars of merriment and applause. The audience, in which we had a fair sprinkling of the ladies of the community, was large and overflowing; and, after an amusement extending to three hours, we retired to supper in an upper chamber, laid out by the Dramatic Corps and provided with all the rarities and delicacies of the season, As some of your readers may be able to guess who the Actors were, herewith the Programme entire:—

Thursday, 23rd February, 1860.

TO PARIS AND BACK FOR FIVE POUNDS.

Mr. Spriggins,	Mr. Schmidt.
Mr. Samuel Snozzel (his nephew)	Mr. Kinkey.
Mr. Charles Markham,	Mr. Knight.
Lt. Spike R.N. (retired on half pay)	Mr. Burton.
Pounce (a detective)	Mr. Mullet.
Joseph (a waiter)	Mr. Cumming.
Superintendent of Railway station	Mr. Jodle.
Telegraphic Clerk	Mr. O'Connor.
Guard	Mr. Ajint.
Fanny Spriggins (daughter of Old Spriggins)	Mrs. Mullet.

A Song	Mr. Mullet.

GRIMSHAW, BAGSHAW & BRADSHAW.

Grimshaw	Mr. Belmont.
Bagshaw	Mr. Burton.
Bradshaw	Mr. Ajint.
Towzer (a Sheriff's Officer)	Mr. Schmidt.
Fanny Sparks (a Milliner)	Mrs. Mullet.
Emily (Towzer's Niece)	Miss Aloes.

Piano Forte	Messrs. Belmont & Metz.
Cornet-a-Piston	Mons. Beaudesir.

[illegible] letters from Amoy report that kidnapping of coolies for the Havana is being carried on to a shocking extent. The Spanish brig *Seraphine* had left, with a cargo. The *Neptune* was waiting outside, and the American ship, *Ann*, on the berth for the same port. The Chinese authorities have tortured and crucified several of the brokers. They seized a small schooner, under Portuguese colors, that was engaged in the trade, and burnt her.

THE WEATHER.

February.—We have reveled so long in the enjoyment of fine weather, with short intervals of wet, that the sudden change on the closing days of this month is a most unfavorable contrast. The rain is coming down, unceasingly, with no indication of improvement; the weather raw and disgusting. The early part of the month was pleasant, the days cool, the nights cold but with less frost than usually occurs at this time. With the exception of one day when the heat rose to 70 degrees, the range of the thermometer was from 35 to 59, and at night from 27 to 45 The average of the month was 47 by day and 37 at night. The number of days in which rain fell, 11.

Shanghai, *February 10th*, 1860.

THE TENTH YEAR OF HIENFUNG.

A Review.

The holidays of the Chinese New Year with their profusion of silks and ceremonies are drawing to a close, and the year whose birth is celebrated by these prolonged festivities is styled the "Tenth of Hienfung."

The "Tenth Year of Hienfung!" We are startled by the announcement, and feel like the spectator of a drama, when the plot baffles his sagacity; and new and complicated scenes begin to unfold long after he had expected the curtain to drop. Five years ago, who would have ventured to promise the young emperor the addition of another lustrum to his troubled reign? But he has weathered many a storm and falsified the predictions of political seers as notably as his Gallic Compeer.

The only other point of resemblance between the two potentates is the precarious tenure of their power. The one is tossed on a surging ocean; the other enthroned on a slumbering volcano. The star of the latter is still in the ascendant and no man can tell how long the powers of Europe may have to study his enigmatic oracles to learn the things that belong to their peace. The day of the former appears to be far spent, but it is equally impossible to say how large a portion of the lives of four hundred millions may yet be passed under the reigning title of Hienfung. For like the arctic sun, he seems to have the property of passing through many revolutions before his final setting. We shall not therefore attempt to predict the time of his going down, further than to hazard a conjecture that though his reign commenced with its latter half, he is not likely to give name to the remainder of the nineteenth century.

The child of a long-lived dynasty, his constitution has become prematurely effete, and his life is already flickering in the socket. The sovereign of a people who are proverbially loyal, and averse to change it is his unhappy destiny to have fallen on a revolutionary era. The heir of an illustrious house, to which China is indebted for two centuries of stable government, we cannot contemplate the difficulties, which thicken around his throne without a deep feeling of commiseration. And surely, with the interior of his empire convulsed with domestic insurrection; his northern frontier retreating before an aggressive neighbor and his capital menaced by two mighty foes; there is no one among the monarchs of the world, who presents a fitter object for pity. But there is danger that this benevolent emotion will become alloyed with a less amiable sentiment, when we turn from his misfortunes to review the policy by which he became involved in them, or rather the impolicy by which he has spurned every opportunity offered for healing the distractions of his empire.

The commencement of his reign, however gloomy it may have appeared to Chinese eyes, was in reality far more auspicious than that of his predecessor. The realm was tranquil through all its vast extent, and no banner but his own waved on the ramparts of any fortified city from the banks of the Amoor to those of the Irrawaddy,—from the shores of the Pacific to the foot of the Himalayas. A foreign standard had indeed been lately planted on a barren rock in the China sea betokening the watch-tower and rendezvous of a conquering people. But just herein consisted the advantage of Hienfung over all his predecessors, if he had only possessed the wisdom requisite to improve it. For would not a little pains expended in the cultivation of friendly relations have converted the neighborhood of a late victorious enemy into the bulwark and safeguard of his throne? And by the alchemy of a judicious policy would not even the defeats sustained in a previous war have become transformed into fresh sources of strength? For what to him had been a few forts demolished by bomb-shells, or a town or two consumed by rockets; if disasters like these, had resulted in introducing his own army to an acquaintance with those formidable engines? Or what reason would he have had to deplore the dispersion of a few regiments by the heavy batallions of a disciplined enemy, if their discomfiture had taught him the art of condensing loose hordes into solid columns? Or what reason would he have had to regret that the sleep of his "inner waters" had been broken by the shrill whistle of foreign steamers, if that circumstance had taught him the necessity of creating a steam navy?

But so far from being instructed by the experience of his father, and endeavoring to place his subjects on a footing of equality with the people of the West, Hienfung from the day of his accession thought only of restoring the old regime in all its rigor, frowned on innovation, and threw down the gauntlet to the hand he ought to have grasped in friendship.

As soon as he ascended the throne an old cabinet Minister, adjured him by the shade of his father, to impose the same restrictions on foreign intercourse as then existed at Canton "all along the coast," and to prepare for hostile and coercive measures, but to aim at "securing order in his own dominions, prior to making any aggression abroad." This was administering Hanibal's oath to the youthful emperor, and however signally he has failed to accomplish the object proposed; no one can accuse him of having failed to cherish the spirit thus early inculcated. In fact scarcely a year has elapsed without exhibiting fresh proof of animosity against the occidental races. A glance at a few instances will not be uninstructive.

In the summer of 1850, H. M. S. *Reynard* was despatched to the mouth of the Peiho, with a letter from the Queen. How did he receive this first visit of a friendly power? Instead of construing it as one of congratulation on account of his recent elevation to the throne; and reciprocating the courtesy implied in it, he was transported with rage and indulged in language for the intemperance of which no excuse can be offered except that he wished to dispel at once and for ever, any doubt that might be entertained as to the character of his foreign policy. "Foreigners," he says in a decree relating to that event, "are under obligation to be grateful for our generosity, and to live in peace and quiet among us. But their recent proceedings at Tien-tsing, in impudently forwarding despatches direct to the Ministers of State, can be looked upon only as *contumacious and insulting in the extreme.* We have accordingly given our commands that no reply be handed them; but that those documents be passed over in perfect silence as if they were of no consequence whatever * * * * Now as our code of ceremonies has ordained that the officials of the empire shall have no intercourse with foreigners. we accordingly require that our Ministers of State return no reply to the said foreigners, lest by so doing they give the slightest encouragement to their *insolent arrogance* But whereas Seu-kwang-tsing our viceroy at Canton, has hitherto conducted our affairs there in a very trusty manner; and has shown himself thoroughly acquainted with the *diabolical schemes and manœuvres of foreigners*, and seeing moreover that Canton is the first province reached by foreigners, we appoint that all such matters hereafter be referred to Seu-kwang-tsing. As to the Viceroys and Lieut. Governors of other maritime provinces, we again require of them that they give no need to unfounded reports, nor encouragement to irregular proceedings. This we publish as the *invariable and unalterable law of our empire.* Respect it."

Thus prompt in repressing the presumption of foreigners, it was not to be expected that he would spare thsoe of his own subjects, who had distinguished themselvesf or liberal opinions. Of this party Keying was confessedly the Corypheus; and he was accordingly the first mark for the imperial thunder. But the bolt encircled his brow with an unfading lustre. His degradation was an honor, and his sentence the noblest eulogy. For pitiable as he appeared at Tientsin sunk in senility and relapsed into bigotry; and fatal as was the discovery of his secret correspondence to his reputation for honesty; the imperial edict, by which he was deprived of office, has handed the old statesman down to posterity, as one who had the courage to propose a new policy and the fidelity to tell his master unpalatable truths which he heard from no other source "As for Keying," says the Emperor in the decree pronouncing his degradation "his unpatriotic and pusillanimous conduct is to us a matter of unmixed astonishment. When he was at Canton for instance he seemed only anxious to make our people subserve the interests of foreigners, all the while overlooking the claims of his native country. Is not this evident from his proposal to threw open the gates of that city, whereby he violated the principles of heaven, outraged the feelings of men: and all but *introduced a series of innovations the results of which it is beyond human power to divine.* * * * * * Recently during a private interview Keying spoke to us freely of the English, how they were to be dreaded, and strongly urged upon us the necessity of a mild and conciliating policy"—(could anything have been more timely, but mark the reward of faithful counsel which ten years ago would have averted the calamities of to-day.) "He supposed" continued His Majesty, "that we were not aware that his *knavish object* was merely to secure rank and emolument for himself. Oh how fallen and degraded is he? The more he speaks, the more do we discover this, so that at last we have the same contempt for him that he have for a wild yelping cur."

This significant occurrence took place at the close of 1850. In the succeeding year the reactionary policy thus inaugurated began to show itself in the conduct of officials all along the seaboard, and rumors grew rife of an impending change in the treatment of foreigners. But the intentions of the emperor in this respect were forestalled by the outbreak of rebellion; and we meet with no important document to cite as indicative of his disposition until 1854. This was a crisis for the empire. Nanking, the ancient metropolis, and two provincial capitals, were in the hands of rebels; and Shanghai, the principal key to foreign trade was likewise held by a party of rebels. The balance of destiny was poised by the hand of the foreigner; and he needed not to cast his sword into either scale to give it the preponderance. His silver was enough to decide the issue; for the payment of duties to the insurgents would at once have supplied them with the nerves of war, and exhausted the commissariat of their antagonists.

The Mandarins had sense enough to perceive this, and those who were appointed to Shanghai, took pains to show themselves friendly and even obsequious to those whom they felt to be the arbiters of their fate. —Foremost among these was *Wu-kien-chang* a well known *Taoutai.* He had had the misfortune to lose the city; and at length a decree came down for his degradation and banishment; but the reason specially assigned for this latter punishment, was that "*he being an official did familiarly consort with members of barbarian firms.*"

The next case was that of *Heu-nai-chau*, the then governor of Kiang-su. He was at Shanghai conducting operations for the recovery of the city; and manoeuvering to obtain the aid of foreigners. A difficulty arose in consequence of one of his soldiers firing at an English marine. An apology was demanded, and he did not hesitate to give it; but the Emperor stigmatised the act as "cowardly," and for that together with a proposition to conciliate foreigners, he stripped him of the insignia of office. Speaking of the proposed interference of foreigners. This officer says in a memorial to the throne. "Capricious and inconsistent as he knows these barbarians to be, he is not going to be excessive in the way of concession, but it is his duty in every case to weigh well the advantage or disadvantage of this or that order of proceeding; and should there be any measure positively beneficial to China, and at the same time practicable without violation of law, *he would assuredly not presume to abide in the smallest degree by standing prejudices.*" (June 30th 1854.) Thus cautiously did the governor hint that he might find it desirable to depart in a small degree from the beaten paths. But the very intimation aroused the imperial ire. The concluding lines of the above paragraph were scored by the vermillion pencil, with the mark of disappobation; and a note appended in these words, "For his cowardice and incompetence we have taken his insignia of office from *Heu-nai-chau.*"

About the same time (June 24th) Hiang, the viceroy reported to the emperor an interview with the American Minister Mr. McLane in which the latter had tendered the aid of his government in suppressing the insurrection. The manner in which this offer of water to quench the conflagration was received by the master of the burning mansion, is not calculated to bespeak the good offices of friendly powers. "He subsequently" says the viceroy, "handed in a communication in very obsequious phraseology—on the whole it differed nothing from the language he had employed, except in the addition, that if on representation made to the throne, he should be honored by Your Majesty's assent to his requests, it would behoove him of course, to assist China, in completely removing her cause of disquiet." "Now it is the opinion of your slave, that inasmuch as the American barbarians hitherto accounted so submissive, *have taken advantage of the present juncture to press their demands*, reliance is not to be placed in their cooperation though they promise it in the restoration of order. Their example will probably be followed, and to a much more serious extent by the English and French barbarians." To this the emperor responds, in an edict of July 15th. "His, Mr. McLane's own communication, contained requests that did not appear in the letter of his government; and his conduct was otherwise presumptuous. * * * Let him set out at once for Canton; it will be Yeh's duty *to forestal his malice*, holding fast by the treaty and addressing him authoritatively in peremptory language."

Immediately after thus summarily rejecting the only safe method of suppressing the revolution, the aid of a power, whose genius is opposed to the acquisition of foreign territory; he lays the train which two years later blew up the gates of Canton and gave rise to the present war. The representatives of the Treaty Powers were proposing a joint expedition to the North for the revision of their treaties. The same viceroy in referring to it, represents them as driven Northward by their dread of Commissioner Yeh. "It is evident he says, *Yeh Ming-chin is he whom they are accustomed to fear.*"

"It is the nature of barbarians" replies His Majesty "to be cunning and malicious. * * * * As to the forms to be observed by the Gov. Gen. Yeh, in his reception of the barbarian Chiefs, let him religiously *adhere to the old rules.* Nor is he, because of the application of these barbarians to be treated somewhat more liberally (handsomely) to *make any concession* no matter how small lest it tend to *dissipate thir fears.*" (Aug. 8th, 1854)

What was to be looked for after this but the very conduct by which in 1856, Yeh obtained such an unhappy notoriety? It was not the caprice of a haughty official, but the authority of an arbitrary sovereign, which denied Admiral Seymour an interview, and compelled him to march into the *Yamun* of the viceroy. We repeat it and the evidence is in the above instructions, the war of 1856 was, of the emperor's own making.

But to return to the proposed expedition. In Oct. 1854, Sir J. Bowring, and Mr. McLane accompanied Mr. Kleczkowsky as deputy of the French Minister, arrived off the mouth of the Peiho. It was a failure; and why it was so, we have explained in the secret correspondence of the Commissioners appointed to meet them. For this a few sentences will suffice. "With the responsibility of an affair so important (the danger of foreigners assisting the rebels) resting on them" say they addressing the throne "Your slaves dare not retain, be it ever so little, the *standing prejudice* against any concession whatever." "The character of the barbarians is notwithstanding so extraordinarily malicious, that precautions against their advancing other irregular pretensions will also be indispensible." "At their interview with them" says the Emperor replying to their memorial, "Wan-kien and his colleague must discomfit their deceit and arrogance, and foil their malicious sophistry."

As to the proposition of sending a Plenipotentiary to Peking they say in another memorial, "they rejected it, because the Imperial precinct of the Celestial Dynasty, is sacred ground. How could the outer barbarians be suffered to profane it with their presence?" To this the vermillion pencil replies "we have read the memorial. The falsehoods and clamorous bluster of the barbarians are transparent enough. They are not very skilful."

The refusal of Hienfung to modify the treaties in any important particular on this occasion led in 1858 to still larger demands being pressed at the point of the sword. To pass over intervening events,—in the spring of 1858, when the envoys of the Four Powers fixed on Shanghai, as the place for their diplomatic congress; and called on the Emperor to appoint a representative to meet them there, he might have stayed their progress northward by acceding to their request But he ordered them back to Canton; and as a consequence they proceeded to Taku. When the allied Ministers demanded the appointment of a "*Plenipotentiary*" to meet them at the mouth of the Peiho, he refused to bestow the title on any of his Ministers; they stormed the forts, and advanced to Tien-tsing. Thus again it was his obstinacy that rekindled the flame of war in 1858.

After the treaties were signed, and remitted to the capitals of the Four Powers for ratification, he received memorials counseling him to repudiate them, and take up arms. What answer he returned to these perfidious propositions we are unable to say; but the fact that he continued the author of one of them, in the chief command at Taku, giving him every opportunity for bringing on a hostile collision, sufficiently indicates that his wishes were fulfilled by the defeat of the Allies in 1859.

It will hardly be denied that the foregoing passages in the life of Hienfung, extracted from state papers, published in the Peking Gazette, discovered in the archives of the Canton viceroy, or embodied in the correspondence of foreign envoys; establish his character for consistency. They remove too all doubt as to the policy he will pursue, in the negotiations, which are about to be resumed. The nine previous years stand sponsors for the tenth; and assure us that under whatever shape his protean policy may seek to disguise its ends, the spirit will remain unchanged.

The leaders of the Allied forces are preparing to encounter a stern resistance; but when they arrive at Taku, instead of an embattled host, they will probably meet with a diplomatic mission sent down to deprecate the threatened vengeance Or should a blow require to be struck; they will find the approaches to Peking covered by a bulwark of flattering professions. But what will those professions be worth? Have not the fraudulent negociations, of 1858, already furnished us with a standard of appraisement. And has not Sang-ko-lin-sing unintentionally stripped the mask from Chinese diplomacy? "Only let them carry on commerce and preach their religion *for the present* say the Counsellors of State, until our warlike preparations are completed, and then we can commence (hostile) operations." And did not *Chang-kih-shin* counsel his young master to "aim at securing order in his own dominions prior to making any aggression abroad."

It is in fact a conviction of the necessity of attending to this wise precaution, which, as we are informed, is at this moment inclining him to listen to counsels of peace. The family to which he belongs has already outlasted the average duration of Chinese dynasties; and he sees all over the empire that kind of agitation which betokens an approaching change of tide. Here and there the white crest of a breaking wave flashes on the sight, and then disappears. But evanescent as these local eruptions mostly are, they point to a movement in the depths beneath which threatens to sweep him from his moorings.

The theatre of these civil commotions lies beyond the range of Foreign observation, and Foreign Powers have accordingly failed to appreciate their bearing on the destinies of the empire. They are studied however with painful anxiety by the ministers of the imperial cabinet; who deem a Foreign war, in comparison, but a circumstance in the troubles of their country. The emperor himself intertains the same estimate, of their relative danger. "Gain," says His Majesty in an edict issued for the instruction of Keih and Yeh in 1854.—"Gain is all the Barbarians study. All they are bent upon, while thus hurrying to and fro, is trade and tarriff. A trifle of what they apply for under these heads accorded them; and matters of course settle down in silence." Hence the temerity, with which he, (or his ministers) provoked the present war. He fancies that a stroke of the vermillion pencil will suffice to check its progress; whenever it may suit his pleasure. "A trifle of what the apply for, accorded them and they *of course* settle down in silence!"

Not so his domestic enemies. They are waging a war of extermination; and nothing will satisfy *them* short of the subversion of the government and the expulsion of the dominant race. What wonder then that the Tartar Khan should tremble on his throne when he beholds the insurrection, bursting out with fresh violence? If he comes to terms with the Allies, it will be far more owing to this pressure from the rear; than to the assault from the front.

A movement sufficiently powerful thus to affect the policy of the government presents an important study for all who desire to acquaint themselves with the condition of China. It is not a thing of yesterday—a vapor which to-morrow's sun will dissipate. Scarcely was Hienfung seated on the throne of his fathers, when a rival appeared at the opposite extremity of the empire; proclaiming his intention to establish himself in the ancient capital of the *Mings*, and expel the Tartars. In less than three years the first part of his enterprise was accomplished. A thousand miles had been traversed through the heart of China;—nearly a hundred walled cities had opened their gates, and he was securely intrenched in the strongest fortress in the Chinese empire. These rapid successes were not wholly due to the prowess of his followers, or the ability of their leaders. The secret of his success lies in the fact, that whatever change their feelings have since undergone, he at that time carried with him the sympathies of his countrymen.

The Tartar government, though mild and equitable in its general character, had in the lapse of two centuries become corrupted by inveterate abuses The sale of offices led the people to despise their rulers as mercenary; and the preference given to Tartars excited their national jealousy.

They began to sigh for a native dynasty; and when Taiping in the infancy of his party, had routed the imperial forces: they believed their hopes about to be realized. Insurrections broke out all along the coast, and spread into the interior. But instead of attempting to unite these isolated movements; and seeking to secure possession of the central provinces; Taiping detached his principal force for a raid on Peking. The expedition failed; and the reverse sustained in that quarter operated like cold water, on the steam of popular enthusiasm. The better classes stood aloof from the cause as too precarious to warrant the venture of life and fortune . In the lapse however of *seven* years since the capture of Nanking, the insurgents have exhibited so much recuperative energy and their antagonists have betrayed so many signs of progressive decay, that the confidence of the people has again begun to librate between the contending parties

The insurrection is again in the ascendant and it is not unlikely that the insurgents will be able to vindicate their claim to at least a portion of the empire. They hold the keys of the Great River, and their armies have occupied commanding posts, in five provinces. These too are the very regions of chief importance to Western commerce; those which produce teas and silks,—and it is questionable, whether the envoys of foreign powers could pursue a policy better suited to remove the embarrassments of trade and promote the welfare of China, than to open a friendly intercourse with their great capital. When they have held it for *seven* years, it is preposterous to maintain that they have not rightfully achieved their independence They are weak it is true, but their weakness is that of infancy, while that of their opponents is the feebleness of age The former are capable of receiving *knowledge*, the chief element of national strength; the latter suspicious and bigoted, shun intercourse, and reject instruction. The insurgents are fanatical, but they have published the *whole New Testament*, and made it the text book in their examinations. They are proud too, but they have humbled themselves to become learners. They have thrown away their national calendar, and adopted the almanac of the West, with its twelvemonths and fifty-two Sundays. And this mighty innovation affords the best assurance that they will patronize the arts and sciences of the West. Marauding and cruel in their warfare, immoral and unchristian in their practices, they are just what they might have been expected to be after ten years of uninterrupted war, and complete seclusion from religious instruction. But, they are not worse in their practices, than their antagonists; and in their principles they are far better. For China, almost any change is auspicious, and in this instance the alterative element is precisely that which is best fitted for the introduction of Western influence.

Ten years of severe trial have tested its durability, proved its adaption to the soil, and shown us that it only wants proper cultivation to produce the best of fruits. Whether it be taken under christian patronage or not, the man who aids in its suppression, will stand in history side-by-side, with the Dutch hero, who purchased the privilege of trading at Desima, by bombarding the last strong hold of Japanese christianity.

Unfortunate Accident on Board the P. & O. Steamer "Pottinger."—A distressing accident accurred on board the steamer *Pottinger*, on her way to Singapore with part of the 40th M. N. I., and details of Artillery, and having the transport *Tubal Cain* in tow. About 2 A.M., on the 21st inst., the starboard life-boat, in which 19 men and women were sleeping, was carried away, owing to one of the davits breaking, and the whole of the people on board were precipitated into the water. The steamer was going at full speed, but was stopped and rounded to without the least delay; life buoys were thrown overboard and boats lowered from both vessels immediately. Three men were saved by clinging to the life boat, one succeeded in getting on board the *Tubal Cain* by means of the hawser, and five more were picked up by the boat commanded by the 2nd Officer of the *Tubal Cain*, to whom great praise is due. The remainder, it is supposed, were drowned on the falling of the boat. Another man sustained a severe injury by having his foot jammed between the boat and the ship's side. No blame is attributable to the Officers of the *Pottinger* for the unfortunate accident, the Sepoys on board having been repeatedly cautioned against sleeping in the boats.—*Straits Times*, Jan. 28 1860.

The Expedition against China.—*France and England.*—The forces of France and England are once more to be united as allies against a common enemy; and it is to be hoped that our present Government are sufficiently alive to the difficulty and dignity of this position to take care that all that can be done at home is done to ensure the efficiency of the expedition in every possible respect. The naval and military administrations of both countries are once more on their trial—a trial to issue, it is to be hoped, with far different results than in the misery and confusion at Balaklava Our soldiers are going to brave a treacherous climate, as well as to take just vengeance on a cruel and dastardly enemy. They are going to fight side by side with some of the best equipped and smartest soldiers of Europe, whose whole preparations for the coming campaign are said to be most complete and perfect. The utmost care has been bestowed on the selection of men for the Chinese expedition, on their clothing and general equipment, both in quantity and quality, and with especial reference to the nature of the country and the inclemencies of the weather. Our inferiority in these respects must not be shown a second time or it may be believed in. We have no desire to rake up from the ashes of obscurity the hopeless incapacity of the men who are responsible for the miseries inflicted on our troops before Sebastopol; but we must have no more of it we bore it then in deep and bitter shame and resentment. This campaign must at least be free from the fruits of home mismanagement, indifference, and neglect. The equipment of our troops must be perfect in every respect. The men who are gone forth to fight our battles on the banks of the Peiho must be well fed, well clad, and well armed. "The gentlemen of England who live at home in ease" have done all they can to ensure this in gladly submitting to a double income-tax, even while smarting under the burden of a previous one. If need be they will even put their hands into their pockets again. But the money must be well spent: and all that money can do must be done to secure the comfort, health, and efficiency of the thousands whom we are now sending out to maintain their country's honour in the East. If there must, therefore, be rivalry between the two great allies, let it be that worthy of brave soldiers. A just retribution has to be exacted on an enemy that claims at one and the same time to be civilised and barbarous. Let the Chinese be taught their inferiority, not only by the summary punishment which most surely awaits them, but by the dignified and manly co-operation and the noble courage, which adorn those who inflict it. But the laurels which Englishmen wear their own hands must pluck; they have no need as they have no wish, to wear any other.—(Morning Herald.)

A Retort Direct.—A clergyman from a neighbouring town and one of his elderly parishioners were walking home from church one icy day last winter, when the old gentleman slipped and fell flat on his back. The minister, looking at him a moment, and being assured that he was not much hurt, said to him, "Friend, sinners stand on slippery places." The old gentleman looked up, as if to assure himself of the fact, and said, "I see they do; but I can't."—*Providence Post (U. S.)*

A Printer's Excuse.—A writer called at his printer's and accused the compositor of not having punctuated his poem, when the typo earnestly replied, "I'm not a pointer—I'm a setter."

NINGPO SHIPPING LIST.

Feb. ARRIVED.
20.—Esmeralda, (Ham bq.), Komer, Ningteck.
23.—Mathilde, (Ham. sch.), Claussen, do.

Feb. DEPARTED.
21.—Gem of the Nith, (Br. bq.), Mills, Hongkong.
22.—Le Lion, (Fr. bq.), Thin, Chinchew.
23.—Laertes, (Ham. bq.), Paulsen, Chinchew.

NAGASAKI SHIPPING LIST.

Feb. ARRIVED.
17.—Attalante, (Du. str.), Hartman, Shanghai.
19.—Veloz, (Br. sh.), Jones, do.
20.—Urania, (Am. bq.), Turner, do.

Feb. DEPARTED.
18.—Camilla, (H. M. bg.), Colville, Kanagawa.
21.—Attalante, (Du str.), Hartman, Shanghai.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Gamecock, (Am. sh.); Esther May, (Am. sh.); Urania, (Am. bq.); Maryland, (Am. bq.); Veloz, (Br. sh.); Chicora, (Br. sh.): Marie Gabriele, (Fr. sh.); Kate Cleather, (Br. bq.), and Emperor, (Jap. str). Gamecok, for Hongkong on the 25th.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

U. S. S. *Powhatan*, YOKUHAMA BAY,
January 20th, 1860.

To the Editor of the
NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

SIR,—I herewith send you the *position* of a very dangerous Reef which was seen by us on our passage from Hongkong to this place during the present month.

As I cannot find it laid down upon any of our charts, I have to beg that you will give it publicity (under the name of "*Powhatan Reef.*") for the benefit of those who navigate these seas.—I am, sir, very respectfully, your obdt. servt.,

ROBT. BOYD, JR.

POSITION of a reef seen by the *Powhatan*, U. S. Steam-frigate, upon her passage from Hongkong to Yedo Bay,—

S. W. Point of Volcano Island N. W.
East Point ,, do. do. N ½ W.

East Point, Fake Sima (Apollos) N. E. ½ N. which gives the Latitude about 30° 41′ 00″ N., and Longitude about 130° 19′ 00″ E.

These bearings are taken from the centre rock, which is about fifteen or twenty feet high. Other rocks were seen, either *awash* or a few feet above the level of the sea stretching out from the centre rock about three quarters of a mile.

There are also some reefs extending to the distance of about three quarters of a mile from the Eastern and North Eastern Points of Volcano Island and a rocky spit from the East Point of Fake Sima (Apollos) of about a quarter of a mile in extent which I do not find upon any charts in my possession.

ROBT. BOYD, JR.,
Lieutenant U. S. Navy,
Acting Master U. S. S. "Powhatan."

SHANGHAE LIBRARY.

List of Books received by last mail.

250—Essays Military and Political by, the late Sir Henry Lawrence.
251—Manual of the English Constitution.
370—The Biglow Papers, Edited by the Author of "Tom Brown's Schooldays."
1202—Heathen and Holy Lands, by Capt. Briggs.
1203—Australian Facts and Prospects.
1204—At Home and Abroad, by Bayard Taylor.
1205—The West Indies, by Anty. Trolloppe.
1014—Misrepresentation, by Miss Drury.
2349—Marvellous Adventures of Tyll Owlglass, Edited by K. R. Mackenzie.
2350—Stories of Inventors.
2351—Recreations of a Country Parson.
2352—Self Help, by S. Smiles.
2353—Life in Spain, by G. W. Thornbury.
Plain or Ringlets.
One of Them, by C. Lever, part I.
Punch's Pocket Book, for 1860.
Magazines and Reviews for December.

Shanghae, 10th February, 1860.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain	From	Sailed	Cargo.	Consignees.
Feb 26	Attalante	Du. str	200	Hartsman	Nagasaki	Feb 22	Sundries	Wm. Pustau and Co
Mar 1	Nimrod (H.M	disp. bt		R J Wynniatt	Hongkong	.. 20		
.. 1	Countess of Seafield	B. bark	492	Brown	do	.. 6	Sundries	Dent and Co
.. 1	Maryland	A. bark	194	Crosby	Nagasaki	.. 26	do	Frazar and Co
.. 1	Juno	Du. bk		Chevalier	Hongkong	.. 6		Siemssen and Co
.. 2	Peiho	A. str.	400	Barcham	Hkong & Ports	.. 21	Sundries	Russell and Co
.. 2	Yang-tsze	A. str.	700	Dearborn	Hongkong	.. 27	Op., &c.	Dent and Co

DEPARTURES

From Woosung.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
Feb 28	Golden Rule	A. ship	1185	Mayo	New York	Tea &Silk	Ullett and Co
.. 29	Sophie Amalia	Du. sh	300	Van Peen	Fuchau	Sun., &c.	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 29	Wm. Gillies	B. bark	475	Wilson	Swatow	Sundries	A. R. Tilby
.. 29	Westburn	B. ship	593	Bruce	London	Tea &Silk	John Maltby
.. 29	Mary Ann	B. bark	296	Alexander	Amoy	Sundries	Siemssen and Co
.. 29	Biobio	B. ship	582	Langley	London	Tea &Silk	Smith, Kennedy and Co
Mar 2	Rémi	B. str	322	Laen	*Unknown*		Rémi, Schmidt & Cie
.. 2	Hildesheim	Han bk	344	Hey	Swatow	Sundries	Wm. Pustau and Co

SHIPPING IN HARBOUR

And at Woosung.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination.	Intended despatch
Aar	Feb 10	Ha. sh	398	Brushn	Wm. Pustau and Co	Swatow	
Agra	Dec 27	B. ship	714	Boyle	Wetmore, Williams and Co....	Fuchau	Early
Attalante	Feb 26	Du. str	200	Hartmann	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Beaver	Jan 7	A. ship	727	Smith	Russell and Co	New York	Imdt.
Brave Lourmel	Dec 21	Fr. ship	477	Divoire	Rémi, Schmidt et Cie	Hongkong	cld 2d
Christine Brocklemann	Feb 23	Mbg. bk	400	Woss	Siemssen and Co		
Countess of Seafield	Mar 1	B. bark	492	Brown	Dent and Co	London	
Emma	Feb 12	B. brig	121	Douglas	Wm. Marshall	Nagasaki	cld 2d
Formosa	Feb 18	B. str.	450	Browne	W. R. Dalziel, P. and O. Agent	Hongkong*	7th inst
Gazelle	Feb 12	B. schr	212	Cunningham	James Hooper		
General Jacobi	Feb 24	Bre. bk	447	Wieland	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Granada	Feb 15	A. schr	331	Taylor	Howard and Co	Nagasaki	Early
Greta	Feb 8	Ha. bg	176	Wedell	Wm. Pustau and Co	Hkong & W'pos	Imdt.
Hendrick Ido Ambacht	Feb 23	Du. bk	756	Byl	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Home	Feb 18	A. bark	331	Basset	H. Fogg and Co		
Jacoba	Feb 23	Me. sch	139	Aguire	Turner and Co........	*Unknown*	cld 29 ult
Julie	Feb 7	Bre. bk	372	Burhom	Turner and Co........		
Juno	Mar 1	Du. bk		Chevalier	Siemssen and Co		
Kamehameha IV.	Feb 8	B. ship	499	Cherry	Smith, Kennedy and Co	London	Early
Lord Clarendon	Dec 25	B. brig	273	Prance	A. R. Tilby		
Maryland	Mar 1	A. bark	194	Crosby	Frazar and Co		
Mary Russell Mitford	Feb 10	B. bark	519	Leadley	Bower, Hanbury and Co........		
Matanzas	Feb 11	A. bark	427	Bennet	Russell and Co		
Meteor	Feb 28	B. str	136	MacDonnell	Captain........	*Tug*	
Nimrod	Dec 13	B. bark	234				
Norma	Jan 5	Swe. sh	415	Norman	Russell and Co	Batavia	
Oscar	Feb 7	Rus bk	830	Parman	Captain		
Peiho	Mar 2	A. str.	400	Barcham	Russell and Co	Hkong & Ports	5th inst
Persia	Feb 1	B. ship	661	Parnall	A. R. Tilby	Amoy	Early
Red Gauntlet	Feb 7	A. ship	1033	Lucas	Wetmore, Williams and Co....		
Resolute	Feb 7	A. ship	786	Sherrill	Gilman and Co	Singapore	cld 29 ult
Richard Busteed	Feb 7	A. ship	661	Stephenson	Wetmore, Williams and Co....	Fuchau	Early
Sarah Lucy	Feb 10	B. bark	450	Wilson	Fletcher and Co	Amoy	Early
Sea Witch	Jan 19	B. bark	373	Roy	Johnson and Co		
Sir Geo. Pollock	Feb 20	B. ship	630	Withers	Lindsay and Co		
Sir W. F. Williams	Feb 7	B. ship	869	Rees	Shaw, Bland and Co	London	
Sophia Adelaide	Feb 10	Rus bk	440	Kolman	Augustine Heard and Co		
Star of the North	Feb 18	B. ship	935	Buckham	Fletcher and Co		
Tiempo	Feb 11	Sp. bg	293	Escasal	F Loureiro		
Tinos	Feb 16	A. bark	527	Bennett	Lindsay and Co		
Troas	Feb 20	B. ship	663	Holmes	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Twee Jeannes	Jan 14	Du. bk	572	Windt	Wetmore, Williams and Co....		
Witch of the Seas	Jan 1	B. bark	391	Baxter	Jardine, Matheson and Co	Kanagawa	cld 29 ult
Yang-tsze	Mar 2	A. str.	700	Dearborn	Dent and Co	Hongkong	5th inst

[46 *Merchant Vsls.*] * At daylight with the Mails for Europe.

SHIPS OF WAR IN HARBOUR & AT WOOSUNG.

Names	Class	Guns	Tons	Crew	Commander	Horse-power
Bustard	H M gun-boat	..	..	..	Lieut F W Hallowes	..
Cruiser........	H M steamer	..	..	..	J. Bythesea, V.C.	..
Furious	H M pd-whl st-frt	16	..	..	Rear-Adml. L. T. Jones, C.B. O. J. Jones	400
Nimrod	H M dispt-boat	6	..	..	Lieut R J Wynniatt	180
Roebuck	H M sc st sloop	6	851	120	F Marten	350

ARRIVAL OF THE MAILS.

		Jany.	Feby.	March	April	May	June	July	Augt.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1850		7	13	6	5	3 & 24	24	24	15	28	22	24	29
1851		none	1	7	2	1 & 30	24	20	17	28	31	none	3
1852		6	9	2	27	19	15	15	14	13	26	19	24
1853	Monthly	26	20	19	19	30	20	27	17	18	22	24	22
	Bi-monthly	—	—	—	19	3 & 30	none	3 & 29	none	5 & 28	none	10	20
1854	Monthly	28	25	none	11 & 26	17	22	18	17	25	27	23	none
	Bi-monthly	15	7	9	5	12	8	6	4	8 & 28	none	18	22
1855	Monthly	16	none	5	none	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Bi-monthly	16	8	11	13	5	4	2	5	4	4	8	13
1856	Monthly	11	8	19	9	7	1	3	3 & 6	7	8	13	9 & 10
	Bi-monthly	—	—	—	—	21	23	21	15	28	28	27	none
1857	Monthly	4	11	5	7	6 & 30	—	14 & 27	—	1 & 29	—	3 & 30	—
	Bi-monthly	—	2 & 23	—	2 & 25	21	21	14	12	18	28	24	—
1858	Monthly	3	16	8	5	2 & 28	24	28	26	25	31	30	—
	Bi-monthly	1 & 25		24	—	2 & 12	12	12	11	14	15	17	16
1859	Monthly	1	3	8	2	1 & 26	—	29	28	26	29	—	5 & 31
	Bi-monthly	21	17	23	15	14	12	15	12	15	15	22	22
1860	Monthly	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Bi-monthly	20	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From *London*—Marion, 11th April; Gallego 1st June; Oscar, 12th Sept.; Forest Eagle, 15th do.; Benvoirlich, 5th Oct; Empress, 8th do; Lady Elizabeth, 15th do.; Malda, 1st Nov.; Lucknow, 5th do.; Peterborough, 28th do.; Millbrook, 30th do.; and Salacia, 23d Dec.

Downs—Union, 1st June. *Portsmouth*—Heroes of Alma, 10th Nov. *Dover*—Ukko, 9th Nov.

Liverpool—Constantin, 11th Oct.; E. P. Stringer, 15th do.; Flying Scud, 17th do.; Templeman, 20th do.; Berwick Walls, 25th do.; Invincible, 16th Nov.; Hurricane, and Ranee, 24th do.; Fanny McHenry, 25th do.; Hannah Salkeld, 30th do.; Sappho, 9th Dec.; Derwent, 11th do.; McLeod, 15th do.; and Bacchante, 6th Jan.

Cardiff—Rosetta, 27th Oct. (put back 1st Nov.); Nabob, 28th Oct.; Dakotah, 14th Nov.; Branscombe, 18th do.; and Burgermeister, 9th Dec.

Swansea—Prins Hendrik, 12th Dec. *Bourdeaux*—Gustaf, 16th Dec.

Hull—Lady F. Hastings, 15th Oct. (put back 4th Nov.) *Plymouth*—Bucephalus, 8th June.

Shields—Britannia, 28th July; and Earl of Chester, 27th Oct. *Yarmouth*—Augusta & Meline.

New York—Union, 5th Sept.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT *of the* EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI.

Year ending 30th June.	Total Black	Total Green	TEA Total Pounds	SILK Total Bales
1844-45	....	....	3,800,627	6,433
1845-46	....	....	12,459,938	15,192
1846-47	....	....	12,494,140	15,972
1847-48	....	....	15,711,142	21,176
1848-49	....	....	18,303,074	18,134
1849-50	....	....	22,363,370	15,237
1850-51	....	....	36,722,540	17,243
1851-52	....	....	57,675,000	20,631
1852-53	....	....	69,431,000	28,076
1853-54	....	....	50,343,847	58,319
1854-55	45,385,816	34,835,429	80,221,245	53,965
1855-56	29,115,273	30,184,693	59,299,966	57,463
1856-57	12,470,686	28,443,704	40,914,390	92,160
1857-58	23,978,114	25,988,527	51,317,003	66,391
1858-59	....	....	39,135,939	85,970

TO GREAT BRITAIN, *(direct)*, HONGKONG *and* PORTS BEYOND. / TO THE UNITED STATES.

Year ending 30th June.	Black Tea	Green Tea	TEA Total Lbs.	SILK Total Bales	Black Tea	Green Tea	TEA Total Lbs.	SILK Total Bales
1847-48	....	....	11,572,141	19,117	226,636	1,514,151	1,740,787	....
1848-49	....	....	12,310,363	15,915	616,257	2,370,075	2,986,332	35
1849-50	....	....	13,867,497	13,162	1,648,829	3,974,879	5,623,708	415
1850-51	....	....	21,687,816	15,325	3,751,899	7,316,641	11,068,540	350
1851-52	....	....	31,225,000	20,333	3,600,000	14,400,000	18,000,000	298
1852-53	....	....	38,864,100	24,803	2,934,700	19,965,600	22,900,300	334
1853-54	....	....	29,836,188	55,185	3,118,200	13,584,200	16,702,400	1,074
1854-55	39,586,059	10,428,036	50,014,095	53,965	1,154,573	22,584,308	23,738,881	....
1855-56	24,668,430	8,543,424	33,211,854	56,275	289,442	20,650,537	20,939,979	1,188
1856-57	10,607,084	10,794,487	21,401,571	90,523	381,553	16,886,572	17,268,125	1,037
1857-58	22,415,292	7,212,648	29,627,940	65,740	315,303	17,625,806	17,941,109	1,609
1858-59	10,065,658	6,914,724	16,980,382	28,395	580,753	18,907,288	19,488,041	2,500

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI, *from 1st July*, 1858, *to 30th June*, 1859.

DESTINATION.	BLACK TEA. Lbs.	GREEN TEA Lbs.	TEA. Total Lbs.	SILK Total Bales
To GREAT BRITAIN, *direct*, ...	10,065,658	6,914,724	16,980,382	28,395
UNITED STATES.	580,753	18,907,288	19,488,041	2,500
AUSTRALIAN COLONIES, ...	....	....	690,734	....
NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES, ...	57,087	453,513	510,600	....
THE CONTINENT OF EUROPE, ...	211,661	....	211,661	54,935
COASTWISE, ...	1,533	1,252,988	1,254,521	
MANILA, ...	....	....	....	140
Total	....	....	39,135,939	85,970

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI *to* GREAT BRITAIN, *(direct)*, *From 1st July*, 1859, *to dates.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Black Tea	Green Tea	TEA Total Pounds	SILK Total Bales
July 1	Woodville	361	London........	225,462	32,000	257,462	12
.. 20	Hersilia	623	..do........	641,755	113,320	755,075	....
.. 29	Admiral	412	..do........	322,665	148,312	470,977	65
Aug 6	Challenger	698	..do........	430,223	149,800	580,023	1,455
.. 12	Egmont	767	..do........	691,317	59,222	750,539	106
.. 23	Falcon	793	..do........	522,238	218,883	741,121	1,397
.. 28	Rubens	403	..do........	375,540	39,970	415,510	....
Sept 1	Neville........	715	..do........	523,060	242,789	765,849	879
.. 4	Stornoway	527	..do........	322,039	178,471	500,510	974
.. 9	Ballarat	712	..do........	365,970	238,094	604,064	1,480
.. 13	Cambalu	499	..do........	442,632	105,220	547,852	1,031
.. 24	Wagoola	549	..do........	407,189	256,029	663,218	508
.. 24	Abdul Medjid	399	..do........	382,288	126,736	509,024	298
.. 24	Earl of Southesk........	335	..do........	341,635	....	341,635	491
.. 24	Eastfield	434	..do........	441,529	63,127	504,656	122
Oct 8	Assyrian	555	..do........	269,800	365,933	635,733	895
.. 9	Wynaud	546	..do........	345,137	208,703	553,840	532
.. 24	Sultan	1184	..do........	883,968	137,111	1,021,079	255
.. 26	Tung Yu	1136	..do........	1,125,076	9,701	1,134,777	517
.. 29	Egean	307	Liverpool........	168,944	185,093	354,037	....
Nov 2	William	703	London........	748,084	52,925	801,009	312
.. 3	Beemah	887	..do........	780,252	196,035	976,287	942
.. 9	Friar Tuck	662	..do........	501,070	197,108	698,178	735
.. 11	Sea Nymph	463	Cowes for ords.	424,426	46,266	470,692	....
.. 11	Flying Spray	370	London........	349,980	87,783	437,763	550
.. 11	Strathmore	450	..do........	332,060	221,277	553,337	348
.. 26	Chieftain	597	..do........	390,087	261,169	651,256	46
.. 27	Conheath	227	Cowes for ords.	245,064	21,060	266,124	....
.. 29	Evening Star	811	London........	640,729	202,493	843,222	334
Dec 1	City of Carlisle	636	..do........	776,061	214,204	990,265	[illegible]
.. 18	Naomi	709	..do........	575,100	354,000	929,100	[illegible]
.. 23	Spray of the Ocean	804	..do........	734,109	180,284	914,393	[illegible]
.. 27	Australia	720	..do........	421,328	182,522	603,850	[illegible]
Jan 1	Solent	732	..do........	547,018	328,920	875,938	350
.. 8	Chryseis	477	..do........	394,300	56,000	450,300	....
.. 16	Patna	325	..do........	279,800	99,500	379,300	59
.. 24	Bride of the Seas........	516	..do........	127,620	308,760	436,380	314
.. 26	Dona Anita	456	..do........	201,430	217,500	* 418,930	349
.. 29	Melancthon	453	..do........	449,349	44,595	493,944	8
Feb 19	John Robinson	415	..do........	278,170	178,100	456,270	75
.. 22	Maori	799	..do........	720,300	126,500	846,800	....
.. 22	Vanguard........	626	..do........	709,604	113,941	823,545	....
.. 23	Cornubia	459	..do........	461,179	40,567	501,746	53
.. 29	Biobio	582	..do........	533,022	105,761	638,783	210
.. 29	Westburn	593	..do........	581,936	48,245	630,201	427

* also 12,900 lbs. Japan Tea.

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK, *from* SHANGHAI *to the* UNITED STATES. *From 1st July*, 1859, *to date.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Black Tea	Green Tea	TEA Total Pounds	Raw Silk. Peculs	Other Silk	Silk Piece Goods Pieces
Aug 15	Fairy	629	New York	13,680	461,637	475,317	157:30	....	15,975
Sept 27	N. B. Palmer ..	1399	..do....	12,143	1,134,273	1,146,416	184:38	....	17,299
Oct 1	Nonpareil........	1431	..do....	20,396	1,215,096	1,235,492	15:95	....	4,050
.. 4	Windward	818	..do....	10,100	685,100	695,200	118:17	....	1,475
.. 22	Pampero	1375	..do....	63,351	1,093,828	1,157,179	63:90	....	9,140
Nov 12	Eastern State ..	813	..do....	....	720,724	720,724	....	....	400
.. 18	Black Prince ..	1061	..do....	100,450	1,091,223	1,191,673	75:00	....	5,935
.. 26	Horatio	460	..do....	....	490,192	490,192	34:78	....	....
.. 27	Currituck........	598	..do....	....	393,454	393,454	....	....	1,450
Dec 10	Swordfish........	1034	..do....	....	813,662	813,662	8:00	....	1,920
.. 10	Joshua Bates ..	620	..do....	1,543	640,400	641,943	18:37	....	4,125
.. 18	Snow Squall........	742	..do....	....	631,865	631,865	....	....	4,275
.. 27	Sancho Panza ..	875	..do....	61,100	718,500	779,600	27:78	....	2,250
.. 27	Skylark	1209	..do....	....	1,158,793	1,158,793	....	....	....
.. 30	Surprise	1261	..do....	....	1,003,400	1,003,400	23:81	....	4,400
Jan 24	Canvass Back ..	731	..do....	47,040	654,595	701,635	84:68	....	4,250
Feb 24	Edwin Forrest..	1140	..do....	24,253	1,026,551	1,050,804	11:58	....	1,395
.. 28	Golden Rule ..	1185	..do....	34,438	1,239,202	1,273,640	16:00	....	625

EXPORT *of* TEA *from* SHANGHAI *to the* SOUTH AUSTRALIAN COLONIES *(direct)*. *From 1st July*, 1859, *to date.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Black Tea	Green Tea	TEA Total Pounds.
Sept 6	Sea Witch	337	Australia	....	....	298,145
Nov 16	Conradine Lackmann	366	Sydney	75,850	221,282	297,132
Jan 3	Juverna	281	..do........	....	22,855	22,855

EXPORT *of* SILK *from* SHANGHAI COASTWISE, *From 1st July*, 1859, *to date.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	SILK Total Bales
July 14	Aden, str., ...	507	.... Hongkong	1,657
Aug 2	Formosa, str., ...	450	........do........	1,552
.. 17	Aden, str., ...	507	........do........	2,111
Sept 3	Formosa, str., ...	450	........do........	1,209
.. 10	Greta	176	........do........	5
.. 21	Aden, str., ...	507	........do........	2,199
Oct 6	Malabar, str., ...	1080	........do........	2,664
.. 17	Formosa, str., ...	450	........do........	49
.. 22	Aden, str., ...	507	........do........	2,376
.. 23	Hellespont, str., ...	330	........do....vid Fuchau	30
Nov 8	Formosa, str., ...	450	........do........	1,849
.. 24	Aden, str., ...	507	........do........	2,197
Dec 7	Granada, str., ...	678	........do........	2,040
.. 9	Carthage, str., ...	500	........do........	386
.. 17	Hellespont, str., ...	330	........do....vid Fuchau	50
.. 22	Aden, str., ...	507	........do........	2,456
Jan 7	Formosa, str., ...	450	........do........	2,604
.. 22	Aden, str., ...	507	........do........	2,481
Feb 7	Formosa, str., ...	450	........do........	1,916
.. 19	Aden, str., ...	507	........do........	2,184

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